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AGRICULTURAL DATA, OCTOBER 1953-FEBRUARY 1954,
EXTRACTED FROM CHINESE COMMUNIST PRESS

FOOD CROP PRODUCTION IN NORTHWEST, 1953 -- Sian, Ch'un-chung Jih-pao, 9 Dec 53

In 1953, the summer and fall grain yields in the Northwest exceeded the original plan by 2.7 percent, and were 9.43 percent higher than 1952 yields. Wheat yields were the highest of all grains. In 1953, the Northwest wheat yields from 54 million mou of land were 4.43 percent higher than the original plan, and the average winter wheat yields per mou were 10 percent higher than 1952. Coarse grain harvests on 80 million mou of land also surpassed planned figures. In Shensi, summer and fall production plans were exceeded by 17.7 percent, an increase of 29.2 percent over 1952. There was a 12.81 percent grain production increase in Ningsia, and Kansu had a 5 percent increase over 1952. Total grain yields in Tsinghai were lower than those of 1952 but were about at the 1951 level. Sinkiang summer and fall harvests were best in the southern part of the province.

Urumchi, Sinkiang Jih-pao, 5 Nov 53

Winter wheat cultivation has been completed in the Northwest. According to incomplete statistics, the 1953 winter wheat area exceeds the 1952 area which was 37,170,000 mou. In 1952, the Ningsia winter wheat area was 66,000 mou; in 1953, however, in T'ung-hsin Hsien alone, more than 90,000 mou of winter wheat were planted. In Sinkiang, wheat area has also been expanded. The 1952 experimental cultivation of Soviet Wu-k'o-lan No 0246 wheat seed in the northern part of the province was a success.

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Urumchi, Sinkiang Jih-pao, 14 Nov 53, p 2

K'o-shih Special Administrative District, Sinkiang, had 1,200,000 mou of winter wheat under cultivation in 1953. No 7 Ch'u of Su-lo Hsien had 17,751 mou of winter wheat under cultivation in 1952, and 19,686 in 1953. In No 3 and 4 Ch'u of Ts'e-lo Hsien, winter wheat area increased from 2,500 mou in 1952 to 10,461 mou in 1953

Sian, Ch'un-chung Jih-pao, 1 Dec 53

The Hsu Te-i, Shensi, Agricultural Production Cooperative produced a total of 1,199 decaliters of various grains on their 324 mou of land in 1953. Wheat production was 4 decaliters per mou.

Urumchi, Sinkiang Jih-pao, 6 Nov 53

I-wu Hsien, Sinkiang, had an increase of approximately 20 percent in grain production in 1953 as compared to 1952.

The harvest of 12,916 mou of paddy rice in Se-man Ch'u, Su-fu Hsien, has been completed. Many households in this ch'u had yields of more than 900 catties per mou; 1952 average yields were about 400 catties per mou.

Sian, Ch'un-chung Jih-pao, 2 Dec 53

The farmers of No 10 Hsiang, Ch'eng-ch'eng Hsien, Shensi, sold 6,400 catties of surplus wheat and 6,100 catties of mixed grains to the state in November 1953.

Sian, Ch'un-chung Jih-pao, 2 Dec 53

In the Fourth Hsiang, Ch'ang-an Hsien, Shensi, an average yield of more than 670 shih-chin [one shih-chin equals 1/2 kilogram] of paddy rice was obtained on 954 mou of land.

Urumchi, Sinkiang Jih-pao, 14 Nov 53

PLA agricultural production units have delivered grain and cotton, valued at 140 million catties of wheat, to the nation. The grain included wheat, rice, and miscellaneous grains.

NORTHEAST FARMERS HAVE GOOD CROPS -- Sian, Ch'un-chung Jih-pao, 1 Dec 53

Pao-ch'uan-ling State Farm in the Northeast has harvested an average of more than 3,000 shih-chin [one shih-chin equals 1/2 kilogram] of soybeans per hectare on 1,300 hectares of land. Mechanization and constant improvement of techniques aided in this accomplishment.

Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao, 29 Dec 53

The initial amount of surplus paddy rice to be sold to the government as set by the Hsing-huo Collective Village in Hua-ch'uan Hsien, Sungkiang, was 1,620,000 catties but after the village inhabitants were given lectures on the general line of the state, this amount was increased to 1,860,000 catties.

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EMPHASIS ON FERTILIZER SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION -- Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao, 18 Dec 53

In 1951, the various trading agencies supplied farmers with 1,131,400 tons of fertilizer; in 1952, 2,900,000 tons. The estimate for fertilizer to be supplied during 1953 is 4 million tons.

Sian, Ch'un-chung Jih-pao, 7 Dec 53

The supply and marketing cooperatives of Shensi Province plan to distribute a total of 30,000 tons of fertilizers of all types during 1954. Except for a relatively small quantity of chemical fertilizers, most will be locally purchased, processed, and resold.

Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 11 Feb 54

The first combination fertilizer and seed drill has been made by the Mukden Farm Implement Factory.

NORTHWEST ANIMAL POPULATION ON INCREASE -- Sian, Ch'un-chung Jih-pao, 3 Dec 53

In 1953, Shensi Province had a 16 percent increase over 1952 in livestock, including cattle, donkeys, mules, horses, and camels. There were 194,000 animals in Yen'an Special Administrative District in 1952; in 1953, there was an increase of nearly 40,000 head. Sui-te Special Administrative District added 20,000 head to its livestock during the same period.

Sheep throughout Shensi increased more than 40 percent

Urumchi, Sinkiang Jih-pao, 30 Nov 53

In three ch'u of Ho-shih Hsien in Sinkiang Province, the herders fattened up more than 40,000 head of cattle during the fall of 1953. They also made great progress in fighting disease among the cattle.

MILK PROCESSING IN INNER MONGOLIA AUTONOMOUS REGION -- Kuei-sui, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao, 1 Oct 53

A new milk processing plant, 10 li east of Ha-hu-ma in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, was completed in August 1953. In October the plant was purchasing approximately 2,400 kilograms of milk daily, but only from herders in the immediate vicinity. When it becomes better known it may take all the surplus milk from a large radius and supply all the milk products such as butter, glue, and lactose needed in that area. These articles have been in short supply.

Kuei-sui, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao, 7 Oct 53

The Hai-la-erh Casein Glue Factory in Inner Mongolia reorganized with new planning and management during 1953. They reduced work teams from 24 to ten men and worked on a 10-day schedule. By careful utilization of time, equipment, raw materials, and labor, they exceeded their daily quota of 75 kilograms of glue per team by 0.5 percent. Formerly, they had barely managed to produce 50 kilograms and at times only 35. The cost of drying the milk for glue during August as compared to that in June was reduced 52.2 percent per kilogram.

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CHOU-SHAN ISLAND FISH OUTPUT -- Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao, 14 Dec 53

The fishing population of the four hsien in the Chou-shan Archipelago is about 120,000. In 1952, the fish output of the area was approximately 900,000 piculs.

FOOD PROCESSORS SAVE BY IMPROVEMENTS -- Kun-ming, Yunnan Jih-pao, 7 Nov 53

Grain handling authorities of all areas are carrying out a movement to increase production and save grain by more careful processing. The Southwest saved 142,200,000 catties of rice in 1953 by improving processing, storage, and shipping. During the same period, Northeast flour mills and rice mills saved 103 million catties of grain by better methods of refining. The Northwest saved 11 million catties of wheat, valued at 13,500,000 000 yuan by improved processing. The famous Kiangsu rice town, Wu-shih, managed to save 10 billion yuan by better processing in September of 1953.

Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao, 13 Dec 53

Honan food processors have raised the amount of flour produced per hundred catties of wheat from 81 to 85 catties. In processing 100 million catties of wheat from April to September 1953, a saving of 4 million catties was effected. In the Northeast, food processors have been able to increase the output of processed foods 32.7 percent. According to incomplete statistics from a dozen widely separated provinces and municipalities, a combined saving of 33 billion yuan will be accomplished by reducing the degree of refinement of processed grains.

NATIONAL COTTON PRODUCTION DROPPED IN 1953 -- Kuei-sui, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao, 4 Nov 53

According to the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao of 2 November 1953 the 1953 cotton harvest of the whole nation was a good one. The average yield per unit probably surpassed that of 1952. Because the total acreage was somewhat smaller the total cotton production was only 96 percent of that of the year 1952.

FOREST FIRES STILL A PROBLEM -- Kuei-sui, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao, 6 Nov 53

At K'o-men, K'o-ni Ch'u in the A-jung Ch'i of Inner Mongolia, on 10 October 1953 a smoker's carelessness caused a fire that spread over an area of 16 square li destroying 800,000 oak, ash, and willow trees, that were 3-4 years old.

Kuei-sui, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao, 10 Oct 53

In the So-lun Ch'u of the K'o-yu-ch'ien Ch'i, on 13 and 14 September 1953, villagers completed building a fire-break road, over 30 meters wide and 2,198 meters long.

FORESTRY UNIT EXCEEDS QUOTA -- Kuei-sui, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao, 4 Oct 53

From April through August 1953, the 97-kilometer station of the Forestry Office of Po-k'o-t'u exceeded its quota by producing 10,000 cubic meters of timber.

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POOR TRANSPORT FACILITIES KEEP TIMBER OUT OF MARKET -- Kuei-sui, Nei-meng-ku
Jih-pao, 6 Nov 53

The lumber of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region is of vital importance to the nation's construction program. Year after year the lumbermen fulfill their quota but the timber remains in the mountains because of lack of transportation facilities.

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